FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PAPER PUBLISHES TEXT OF POPE'S BEAGLE PROPOSAL

PY242123 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 22 Aug 81 pp 8, 12

[From the "National Politics" column: "The Pope's Proposal"; numeration, lettering system of document as published]

[Text] After the statements that Cardinal Samore made to the press a few days ago to the effect that he does not believe that the pope will draft another proposal in his mediation of the Beagle conflict, it is our belief that the time has come to try and obtain the complete text for our readers of the document that his holiness submitted to the Argentine and Chilean representatives on 12 December 1980.

The pope's delegate to these diplomatic negotiations is now trying to open up the channels which will make a new political atmosphere possible between Argentina and Chile on the basis of the cooperation and complementation of economic efforts between the two countries. This is one of the aspects that had been seriously studied by the parties before they came to the brink of war at the end of 1978. The pope's proposal obviously contains this aspect.

Public opinion is well informed that the praiseworthy effort of the august mediator has not been sufficient to satisfy some of Argentina's basic demands, even though such decisive steps as the reaffirmation of the principle of the division of ocean waters is acknowledged.

Important parts, although fragmentary, of the pope's proposal have been released through various channels, including ourselves, some time ago. Because of its extraordinary value as a document, LA NACION today publishes the most complete text that has been available of the contents of the document that the pope entitled: "The Mediator's Proposal, Suggestions and Advice."

There are a total of nine pages, but page No 5 of the text that we are publishing is missing. We so advise the reader at the pertinent point and we also let him know that that part pertains to the definition of what the mediator terms as the 12-mile zone and to the nature of the so-called zone of exclusive economic sovereignty.

It is also made clear that the subheads are ours. We also invite the reader to observe that in point No 4, clause A, the mediator has provided for--regarding the definite delimitation of the maritime jurisdiction of the South Atlantic--the arguments that the parties may put to him. This is exactly what Argentina has done, in addition to the opportune request for clarification on various points. We can thus perceive the margin of flexibility that the pope has reserved for himself, even within the criteria formulated by Samore that there is no possibility of drafting another proposal.

We warn the reader that the map that is included in these columns comes from our files. The popp's proposal was submitted to the parties without a map contribution by the Vatican.

To Preserve the Peace [subheads as supplied by paper]

1. The peace, a sublime asset of humanity, that has providentially been a constant characteristic of the relations between Argentina and Chile, must be preserved; even more, it must emerge strengthened as a consequence of the solution to the controversy that the two countries have over the southern zone.

And even more so: This solution must represent a happy occasion that will serve to develop the peaceful links within the most ample and varied sectors of the everyday life of the two nations and also for the benefit of the progress of the two countries.

2. Therefore, having carefully taken in to account the work that has been carried out up to the present time and the documentation that has been revised during that time, the mediator judges that the solution should be set within the framework of the overall relations between the two countries and that it should concretely include:

A. The development of the cooperation and integration between the two countries, in accordance with the projects that have already been studied and with those projects to which it is convenient to study in view of their use in the future; in this respect, the understanding that has been achieved within the second joint commission will be instrumentalized and assumed;

B. A perennial peace treaty will be drafted that will include, among other things, a clause related to a system for peacefully dealing with future controversies that can emerge in any sector of mutual relations and, consequently, it will explicitly exclude resorting to force or the threat of using force.

The 1881 Treaty

3. Referring concretely to the disagreement over the southern zone:

A. As a starting point, the mediator asks that the 1881 delimitation treaty be taken as valid, in accordance with the principle of "pact sunt servanda" [that the parties must faithfully comply with what has been agreed on]. This treaty will continue to be the legal basis for the overall ruling of the relations between the two countries; a basis that must be safely guarded in the attempt to reflect the common desire for peace at the present time and under current circumstances with respect to the zone's problems and it will be formulated in the treaty that is now to be achieved;

B. Within this context, the mediator believes that a solemn commitment by the parties is necessary on the basis of which the southern zone, always and under any circumstances, will have the nature of a 'zone of peace,' in the framework of which the parties themselves will exclude adopting any type of measure that could be less than adequate for the development of their friendly relations.

C. The mediator also judges it convenient to limit for the exclusive benefit of the parties all the proposals that are indicated further down, without the possibility of ceding under any type of title and/or form the respective rights, privileges and other powers to third countries.

Definite Delimitation

4. The mediator finds it necessary that the parties within the sphere of their respective rights and competence place him in a position to offer a complete solution regarding the definite delimitation of the maritime, land and air jurisdictions in the following way:

A. Sea: Within this context the mediator, leaving himself in a position for eventual or advisable arguments, proposes the following:

A. In accordance with maritime rights that were in force at the time of the 1881 treaty the parties believe that, within their mutual relations and in the space between Cape Horn and the most eastern part of Staten Island, the legal effects of the territorial sea should be limited to a width of 3 miles.

B. In the southern sea:

1. Within the area delimited to the west by the meridian of Cape Horn, to the north by the southern coast of the large island of Tierra del Fuego and of Staten Island and to the east and south by the closing line of what is today called the "exclusive economic zone" which is projected by the land that has been mentioned in the previous paragraph--a maritime area that, beyond the 3 miles that are adjacent to the coasts, had at the end of the 1800's the nature of being a free sea;

2. The delimitation line of the Argentine and Chilean maritime jurisdictions will start from the point set by coordinates 55° 07' 3" south latitude and 66° 25' 0" west longitude west;

3. From this point it will follow a southeasterly direction seeking the point that is located 12 miles from the coasts of Nueva Island and of the large island of Tierra del Fuego;

4. From there it will follow the circle of the 12 miles with respect to Nueva Island itself and to Evout, Barnevelt and Horn islands, to...(this is where page five should have been placed, the page that is missing from the copy that has fallen into the hands of LA NACION)...the meridian that will be the border to the extreme south of the 'exclusive economic zone;'

To the north and the east by a line that will start at the point set by coordinates 55° 07' 3" latitude south and by 66° 25' 0" longitude west that will seek the point that is located 12 miles from the coasts of Nueva Island and the large island of Tierra del Fuego; from this point and in a southeasterly direction and up to the extreme south of the 'exclusive economic zone' the line will form a 60-degree angle with the meridian of said point in its southerly direction.

To this effect, all activities related to the exploration and exploitation of living and nonliving resources in the water, on the seabed and under the seabed, scientific research and the preservation of the environment will be considered as common on agreed upon activities. The special rules for the regulation of said activities will establish an equal participation for the two countries.

Navigation

D. It is convenient that provisions be set for the navigation of Argentine ships through jurisdictional waters of Chile to and from the Antarctic, and for Chilean ships through jurisdictional waters of Argentina to and from the north through Le Maire Strait.

Regarding the "straight base lines," it has been found necessary that the provisions for the navigation of Argentine ships in the Fueguino channels must be studied;

It is also convenient that the implementation of the understanding that is reflected in Argentine, Chilean Document No 6 [Documento Arg. Ch. 6] of the second joint commission be contained in the final solution.

The Islands

B. Land:

The mediator:

A. Judges it convenient that Argentina should be permitted to install and attend on Evout and Barnevelt Islands, using a part of their territory for this purpose, the necessary navigational aids in its own interests and those of the international community, in accordance to forms yet to be determined;

B. Suggests that an "air terminal control" be established on Nueva Island and that it be attended jointly by the parties in order to regulate air traffic to and from the Antarctic;

C. Regarding Horn Island, he asks that he be given the possibility to:

The Construction of a Sanctuary

1. Provide the church leadership of both nations with a plot of land to build a shrine to Nuestra Senora de la Paz which would be located probably on the Cape Horn meridian.

2. To assign another plot of land, east of the above-mentioned one, for the establishment of an Argentine-Chilean social center designed to give assistance to pilgrims and sailors through activities which would be carried out in compliance with a special set of rules and regulations.

Airspace Issues

C. Airspace

Airspace demarkation will be made along the lines drawn for maritime and land demarkation.

The agreements reached through the negotiations of the second joint commission will be complied with and implemented.

The Nature of "the Solution"

5. The mediator would be pleased to see the above-mentioned framework improved by measures which each party could carry out to improve land communications with the various regions of the other party, to the north of the southern zone, through its own territory.

6. To allow these accords become the true starting points of a permanent atmosphere of fruitful peace, the mediator advises that it be stated that:

The accord implies the overall and final solution to the conflict over the southern zone.

The borders established are indisputable and the parties can make no future claims in this regard, pretending more than that which has been established, or aimed at changing the system outlined in item 4.

The parties have reached these agreements out of a desire to seek greater achievements in their future cooperation and integration.

Toward a Treaty

7. By complying with the implementing the agreements reached by the second joint commission with regard to the Antarctic, the final accord will include a clause which will guarantee the rights of the parties over this region, rights which will in no way be affected by other pro sions of the accord.

8. Abiding by the wishes of the two parties, the holy father, who will continue to act as the mediator until a treaty capable of providing for all the above-mentioned items can be stipulated, offers the guarantee of the Holy See for the strict execution of said treaty.

Vatican City, 12 December 1980.

JUNTA OF COMMANDERS ISSUES DECREE ON GOVERNMENT

PY262354 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Last night the Council of Ministers, presided over by the Junta of Commanders of the collegiate government of the nation, met to analyze aspects of the national economy.

After a 4-hour meeting the government released the following supreme decree:

The Council of Ministers hereby decrees:

Article No 1: As of 4 August 1981 the Armed Forces Junta of Commanders, by exercising government functions, exercises the nation's supreme leadership and assumes the country's political-administrative management within the process started by the armed forces.

Article No 2: The government of the Armed Forces Junta of Commanders is a historical-institutional government of a transitory nature which has priority objectices aimed at the achievement of political, social and administrative stability; and the reactivation of the national economy, domestic peace and historical goals within the democratic institutionalization which each and every member of the armed forces unquestionably supports.

Article No 3: The Junta of Commanders, in their capacity as commanders general of the army, air force and navy, jointly exercise the role of president of the nation, captain general and commander in chief of the armed forces.

Article No 4: The executive branch is conprised by the three presidents of the republic who exercise this role jointly or in a collegiate manner and by the following ministers of state: foreign affairs and religion, national defense, interior, migration and justice, planning and coordination, finance and statistics, education and culture, aeronautics, industry, commerce and tourism, transport and communications, agriculture, livestock and campesino affairs, labor and labor development, public health and social security, mines and metallurgy, energy and hydrocarbons, urban development and housing, minister secretary of the Presidency and minister secretary general of integration. The general commander of the Bolivian police and the secretary general of information will also attend the meetings of the Council of Ministers.

Article No 5: In case of illness, leave or temporary absence of any of the members of the Junta of Commanders, the joint collegiate exercise of the Presidency of the Republic will be covered temporarily by the chief of staff of the branch to which the missing commander belongs.

Article No 6: In case of permanent incapacity, resignation or death of any of the members of the Junta of Commanders who jointly or in a collegiate manner exercise the Presidency of the Republic, the vacancy will be temporarily covered by the chief of staff or the branch to which the departing president belonged to until the new commander of this force is appointed to replace the departing commander as one of the chief members of the Junta of Commanders and of the joint or collegiate Presidency of the Republic.

Article No 7: The Council of Ministers will be presided over by the three presidents of the republic and indiscriminately by two or any one of them when, by any circumstance, not all of them are able to be present.

Article No 8: The National Economic and Planning Council (CONEPLAN); the Political and Social Council (CONAPOL); and the National Security Council (CONASE), which according to the executive branch regulations should be presided over by the president of the republic, as of today will be presided over indiscriminately by the three presidents of the republic, by two or any one of them.

If the three presidents should be absent it will be presided over by the planning and coordination minister, the interior minister and the national defense minister, respectively.

Article No 9: The presidential decrees, the decree laws, supreme decrees, supreme resolutions, titles, appointments, judicial, institutional and military laws and generally all those of national or international nature in which the Presidency of the Republic should participate or act will be signed by the three presidents of the republic, members of the nation's armed forces Junta of Commanders which exercises government functions. When, by any circumstance, this is not possible, they will necessarily be signed by two of them.

Article No 10: It is reiterated that the political constitution approved in 1967 is still in force whenever it is not contrary to the current decree law and the measures adopted by the nation's armed forces Junta of Commanders which exercises the joint or collegiate Presidency of the Republic in accordance with the established laws.

Article No 11: Among the main objectives which the armed forces Junta of Commanders seeks to achieve, in its leadership capacity, it will pay its utmost and prior attention to the following issues: the strengthening of sovereignty, national unity and integration; the overall well being of the Bolivian people; domestic and foreign security of the republic and its strengthening the unity of the armed forces; maintaining and increasing friendship and mutual cooperation relations with every country in the world on equal and just bases and respecting the international treaties, agreements and [word indistinct] which Bolivia has signed; the immediate reactivation of national economy; the harmonious and balanced development of the nation in order to meet the people's needs and desire; the organization of a just, worthy, democratic and cooperative society; a more dignified, austere and moral administration of the state's interests in the exercise of public administration, persistence in its claim for a sovereign return to the peace; intensification of the struggle against drug trafficking and contraband.

Article No 12: All the decrees, resolutions, measures, of an administrative, judicial or institutional nature approved by the Junta of Commanders of the Armed Forces, exercising government functions, since 4 August 1981 up to the date of the current decree law are confirmed.

Article No 13: All the laws of the government statutes approved on 17 July 1980 and 17 July 1980 [as heard] which are contrary to the current decree law are abrogated. The ministers of state are in charge, at their respective posts, of the fulfillment and implementation of the current decree law approved at Government Palace in La Paz on 25 August 1981.

BERNAL: JUNTA STUDYING APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENT

PY261217 Paris AFP in Spanish 0549 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 25 Aug (AFP)--Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, the senior member of the ruling triumvirate, said today in Cochabamba that the Junta of Commanders in Chief is studying the appointment of a military president for Bolivia.

Bernal explained that the new president will not be appointed at a meeting of large and small unit commanders as had been requested by Gen Alberto Natusch Busch and Lucio Anez Rivera, who staged an uprising in Santa Cruz on 3 August.

Bernal emphasized that the appointment of the new chief of state will be made by the Junta of Commanders in compliance with hierarchic order and discipline as befits the armed forces.

Rear Adm Oscar Pammo Rodriguez, also a member of the ruling triumvirate, refuted reports that the junta had invited former President Hugo Banzer Suarez for talks.

Upon his arrival in La Paz this morning, Banzer stated that the junta had invited him for talks in order to find a solution to the country's problems.

Finally, Bernal announced that tomorrow the government will implement several economic measures but stressed that devaluation will not be one of them.

URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES JUNTA GOVERNMENT

PY262208 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 26 Aug (TELAM)--The Bolivian foreign minister, Mario Rolon Anaya, has reported that the Uruguayan Government has recognized the government presided over by the Bolivian Armed Forces commanders.

Rolon Anaya noted that the Uruguayan Embassy in Bolivia had submitted the proper note expressing the recognition of the Uruguayan Government.

Brazil and Uruguay are until nov the only two countries that have recognized the government of the Bolivian Junta Commanders which assumed power on 4 August.

According to the Bolivian foreign minister, the Bolivian Goverument has sent protocol notes to all embassies accredited to Bolivia informing them about the resignation of former President Luis Garcia Meza and about the new government presided over by the Junta of Commanders.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES DO NOT CONTEMPLATE DEVALUATION

PY261416 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Last night the Finance Ministry issued a communique in order to inform the public about the following:

The ministerial cabinet met on 25 August at 1830 in order to evaluate the economic and financial situation of the country.

Several financial measures which initiate the emergency plan proposed by the supreme government of the nation were adopted at the end of the meeting, which examined the national economy exhaustively.

The measures adopted are of a strictly administrative nature and none of them affect prices or the income of the large national sectors or of the entire Bolivian population, still less the parity of the Bolivian peso with the dollar.

This communique is issued as a warning to private individuals who wish to purchase dollars so that they will not be cheated by those persons who dedicate their time to speculation thus (?increasing) the dollar exchange rate to an unreal level.

The Finance Ministry once again informs the public that the supreme government is not contemplating nor will it contemplate devaluation as a measure for its emergency plan.

IRAQI TRADE MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT TO COUNTRY

Meets With President

JN261751 Baghdad INA in English 1730 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Brasilia, 26 Aug (INA)--President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo of Brazil today received Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali now on a visit to Brazil.

The Iraqi official conveyed greetings from President Saddam Husayn to President Figueiredo and good wishes to the people of Brazil.

During the meeting, also attended by Brazilian Foreign Minister [words indistinct] to Brazil, aspects of furthering cooperation between the two countries, the situation in the Arab region, the current international situation as well as issues of common concern were (?discussed).

The Iraqi official also met the Brazilian interior minister and discussed with him bilateral relations.

Wants Arab Atomic Bomb

NC270830 Paris AFP in English 0821 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Aug (AFP)--Arab countries must acquire the atomic bomb, either individually or collectively, to "stand up to the Israeli nuclear threat", Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri said here.

Speaking at a press conference, he added however that "it is not essential that Iraq possess the nuclear weapon. This weapon can be held by any one Arab state". Libya, he agreed, could well be a country in point.

The Iraqi nuclear programme was designed exclusively for peaceful purposes, Mr Al-Amiri added.

"Even if French authorities discontinued their assistance (to rebuild the Tammuz nuclear reactor bombed by the Israelis in June), we shall pursue our nuclear programme," he said.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn called on "all peace-loving countries" to help Arab states acquire nuclear weapons following Israel's raid on Tammuz.

Mr Al-Amiri also accused Iran of helping Israel in the raid, but added that he hoped the Iranians would agree to a negotiated peace to end the gulf war.

Continuation of the war could bring about super-power intervention in the region, he warned.

The minister also announced that Brazil and Iraq had signed an agreement on technological and scientific cooperation. The agreement will cover cooperation in the oil industry, agriculture, and the handling of raw materials.

INTERIOR MINISTER FERNANDEZ INTERVIEWED BY PAPER

FY221341 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 19 Jul 81 pp D1, D2

[Undated exclusive EL MERCURIO interview with Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez]

[Text] [Question] A wave of violence has shaken the nation in the last few days, raising repudiation and brining uneasiness to the population and uncertainty to public opinion. How would you explain these events?

[Answer] I believe--and we are seeing it--that violence is not, unfortunately, an exception in the world today. We can see that in Western societies violence and subversion are something latent as a result of international Marxism. This is why I think that--like it or not--in this Western world we will have to be on a permanent alert and we will have to constantly fight against these centers of violence and terrorism. It is a fact that terrorist activities have become organized and that with the support of international Marxism they are emerging everywhere in countries where these activities were not known before.

[Question] However, an aggravation of terrorist actions which disturbs the citizenry's peace has been noticeable. In your opinion, what is the cause of this situation and what are the results that such a situation could bring about?

[Answer] Terrorism and subversion are implacably striking all Western countries and even worldwide known figures who, as we have see, have been the victims of terrorism. And, unfortunately, Chile is not free from this situation. However, I believe that here it has not developed to the extent it did in other parts because of the measures that the government has adopted. I would even tell you that although it is true that the country may be disturbed by terrorist action as a result of this world trend, this fact should not be regarded as a serious situation within the country's daily life. Besides, this does not mean that the government is not alert and making significant efforts to counteract terrorist action.

[Question] Considering the way terrorist actions have been performed in the last few days in Chile, do you believe that they merely correspond to an international phenomenon?

[Answer] International Marxism is the clear origin of organized terrorism and subversion. It is the source of their organization and of their financial support. The other types of action that terrorism may become envolved in are exceptional, unrelated facts.

[Question] But during the latest actions a person dies, then another person dies because of an alleged revenge, and then another one...wouldn't that mean that we are facing violence instigated by a different source? How does the government fact this situation?

[Answer] We cannot affirm that we are facing another kind of terrorism as long as we cannot prove the existence of organized groups other than the extreme leftist ones. And we have no evidence of the existence of such groups. The government investigates each one of these actions and also looks for potential involvement or relationships that there may be among them.

[Question] Similar actions were carried out last year after Col Roger Vergara's death, when a self-styled COVEMA (Avengers of Martyrs Commando) group started operating. COVEMA was known to be formed by personnel from the National Intelligence Center [CNI]. A kind of "chain reaction" can now be observed, starting with the Calama case, then followed by the case of a high-ranking CNI official, and then a leftist dies, and so on. What measures are being taken in order to prevent eventual abuse incurred by security forces in the name of the struggle against terrorism?

[Answer] In the first place, the situation you are referring to occurred last year and it was an isolated crime that the courts dealt with. And it was not possible to prove that an organization had been responsible for it. There are no reasons to affirm that security services incur abuse. They are fulfilling their duties in accordance with the law, and isolated actions undertaken by some persons should not affect either the prestige or honor of the services and their chiefs. Furthermore, it was the services themselves that reported and investigated the above cases and they have handed the criminals over to the courts. For example, a considerable number of extremists whose actions threatened national security have been placed at the disposal of the courts in the last few months.

[Question] Comments have been made on the need for more professionalism in the various security services, and even the antiterrorist draft law provides them with special powers which require such professionalism. How do you think that this condition could be met?

[Answer] I would say that the security services are constantly developing and improving. The methods employed by the security services are improving in order to become more efficient and to act more expediently, like terrorist methods, which are now improving. Knowing how to fulfill one's mission means acting professionally.

[Question] The application of Provisional Article No 24 of the constitution in the last few months has been another source of confusion, considering that the country is returning to democracy. The last report by the Vicariate of Solidarity has stated that over 150 persons have been affected by the application of said article. How would you explain this situation?

[Answer] We live in a country that is progressing and that is developing, and where there is a group of persons who refuse to accept this reality and who try to oppose to it by resorting to all available means. While some people follow the terrorist course, others are permanently opposing the government by isolating themselves, by disregarding the law and by trying to disturb the tranquility that all Chileans want. From now on, whenever tranqillity is disturbed the government will not be afraid to apply the rules that have been approved by the overwhelming majority of Chileans, since their application will benefit everybody.

[Question] But there are some people who regard this as a kind of "vicious circle:" Rules are applied when the law is broken and the application of those rules incites to more rebellion. . . .

[Answer] There is a legal order that Chileans must respect, and those who do not respect it should accept the consequences. Besides, it is important to take into account that this legal order is respected by most Chileans since Article 24 has only had to be applied in a number of cases which, from the standpoint of figures, is negligable.

[Question] With regard to the banished students, to what extent does their action disrupt the country's tranquillity?

[Answer] They are disrupting the public order. While most university students are working, studying and getting ready for the future, there are small groups who want to ignore the rules that are guiding our country's life and who seek to impose changes in the general rules which are accepted by the rest of students who benefit from them. In the face of this situation, the government must safeguard those who abide by the rules, and it can not permit individuals to attempt to change the established rules without having the right to do so.

[Question] If they are not representative, can they express their disagreement or their points of view as ordinary citizens?

[Answer] Citizens have rights and duties. These persons believe that they have rights, yet they do not admit their duty to obey the laws. What they want is to have the great majority who do not share this view to adapt to their goals.

[Question] In the present situation, what are the chances for those who disagree with the authorities to make their claims known?

[Answer] If they want to express their thoughts or if they want to ask for something, they may respectfully submit their claims to the authorities, who will provide an answer or will determine whether such claims can be accepted, or whether eventual changes should be effected. But they should not use violence or simply refuse to obey the law.

[EL MERCURIO comment] The minister does not hesitate to affirm that the law will continue to be applied to those who seek to disturb the country's tranquillity, although many times this may be an unpleasant task.

As I told you earlier, we cannot permit small groups who do not obey the law to prevail over the great majority of the country. And although some respectable people may be affected on certain occasions, the appropriate measures must be taken to ensure the majority's well-being.

[Question] Are you referring to the case of the expelled citizens which has been firmly dealt with by the government?

[Answer] That is exactly one of those cases. Each decision raises a hard problem, since a conflict between two rights is to be solved: the right to live in one's fatherland and the community's right to social peace.

[Question] Until when do you think the ban on the reentry of exiles will be maintained?

[Answer] The situation will be different once the new institutional system is fully consolidated and in force, not because the action of Marxists will no longer be a threat to social peace, but because society will be able to defend itself much better against totalitarianism under a developed political and socioeconomic institutional system.

[Question] Don't you think that the courts could solve the different cases concerning the return of exiles?

[Answer] That solution undoubtedly would appear as preferrable and more comfortable to the government. Yet in periods like this when the consolidation of an institutional system is under way, the government must solve certain cases which would normally fall under the jurisdiction of the courts.

[Question] You said earlier that every person is entitled to make requests to the government and it is precisely on this constitutional right that many individuals and organizations have based their support for the union coordinating board. Why did the government refuse to recognize that right in this case?

[Answer] The right to make requests to the government either personally or representing others has not been denied. What is unacceptable is--as in the case of the Union Coordinating Board--to claim the representation of the Chilean workers without having their representation. The coordinating board is a de facto organization designed in Moscow which attempts to arrogate to itself representation of the workers at a time when the Chilean workers can legally and freely form their organizations and elect their leaders. Thus, that is the reason. All Chileans have the right to make requests, either personally or through legally constituted organizations. And those who make requests arrogating for themselves the representation of all Chileans or of a group of Chileans without being legally organized are committing a crime punishable under our legal system. This is why the Interior Ministry has taken the case before the courts.

[Question] What would be the meaning of this law?

[Answer] It is aimed at protecting the true union leaders, those who have created a union movement in keeping with a given law and who must answer to their rank and file.

[Question] However, the leaders of the coordinating board say that they have the support of their rank and file....

[Answer] The Chilean worker is an intelligent and realistic person who wants to work and who is prepared to follow a path which in the past has been hard and has caused wounds among the Chilean people, wounds which have begun to heal just recently.

[Question] Among their claims, have they stated that they will impose their will by the force of unity?

[Answer] Those are just words. It is just another Marxist slogan. This country is not so short of memory as the communists believe. This is just a replay of the very same slogans from the past which the people have done their best to overcome but have not forgotten; therefore, they know to whom these slogans belong.

[Question] You have repeatedly said that the Union Coordinating Board is an organization designed by and manipulated from Moscow. Do you have any facts to support this claim?

[Answer] I am not the one who has said this. They say it themselves. There are leaders of the National Coordinating Board who are self-confessed communists. It is obvious that communism is not a national ideology but is part of a framework which is manipulated from Moscow. I do not have to convince anyone of this. In addition, the very communists abroad describe it as such, like Radio Moscow has done by terming the Union Coordinating Board the labor branch of the Chilean Communist Party.

[Question] However, Manuel Bustos, the chairman of the Union Coordinating Board, has stated that he is not a communist; and he is known as a Christian Democrat. Besides, the government's actions against the coordinating board have met with united oppostion from Frei, Tomic and other Christian Democrats and representatives of the left. How can you explain this?

[Answer] I will not pass judgment on the support which certain persons, who claim to be democrats, have given to these Communist Party front organizations. I believe that it is up to the country to pass judgment because it is not the first time that communism has used these persons. These are recent and not-so-recent facts which prove this, and there are people who are simply unwilling to learn a lesson. Now, there is a legal aphorism which says: Those who back up, pay.

[Question] And what is it supposed to mean?

[Answer] It simply means that those who provide their backing at a given time, must pay later and facts have proven that this is what they have had to do.

[Question] In addition to the attitude of the various sectors of the opposition, other sectors which are on the government's side have stepped up their criticisms of the economic, social and political model which is being implemented. What do you think about this?

[Answer] Those who criticize the economic, social and political model are not on the government's side.

[Question] But those who are doing so claim otherwise....

[Answer] They cannot be on the side of the government. It merely means that they are wrong. They are out of things. The president of the nation has devised an entire economic, social and political strategy which complies with a harmonious and coherent system aimed at reconciling economic and social progress with political and institutional progress and this is something which the president of the nation has proven many times.

[Question] What guarantees are there--in view of the country's status quo and the pressures of certain groups--that the process of modernization will go on?

[Answer] The government has maintained a strategy which it believes best for the country. The president has made it clear, has bravely defended this strategy, and has implemented it with a great deal of decision. The path to be followed has been clearly outlined by this strategy and it has indeed been followed step by step. Some people wondered about the institutional development prior to the plebiscite but the very plebiscite was another example of the course of action which the president had announced 1 year before. Should we look farther in the past, the very declaration of principles of March 1974 outlines the government's basic political, economic and social guidelines. Thus, I believe that coherence has prevailed over the years and each and every one of the established phases has been fulfilled. Therefore, there should not be any doubts that the remaining stages will be fulfilled day by day in the same way they have been fulfilled so far.

[Question] Do you believe that the country's economic situation, which some people have termed critical, could disrupt the institutional development of the nation, as has been suggested?

[Answer] Regarding what certain persons have tried to imply about our economic situation all I can say is that their intentions are not worth passing judgment on. In a country which has no inflation, which can boast of a growth unique in the world and is capable of dealing with any kind of international recession, we cannot speak of decline. On the contrary, we must bear in mind the significance of a strong economy--resulting from the implementation of a realistic and coherent policy--in being able to cope with any difficulty. Therefore, I can see no reasons for believing that the economic situation could pose obstacles for the further development of the institutional process.

[Question] Those who disagree with the implementaion of the current economic model view it as the cause of most of the problems the country will have to face and claim, among other things, that certain values have been upset and that rather than being the means, the economy has become the final objective. What is your position in this regard?

[Answer] As the declaration of principles states, the idea which this government has of the economy is that it is an instrument at the service of man seeking a given level of development which is not an end in itself but the means to attain other, much more important goals. I believe that the very inability to realize that it is the means to attain much higher goals in the scale of values has confused many people. We have implemented a system of economic freedom which supplies the means to attain a level of development capable of laying the bases for the social freedom which has been gathering strength, so as to move later toward a stable political freedom.

[Question] This very same declaration of principles assigns special significance, as far as reaffirming the institutional framework goes, to the strengthening of what has been called "social power." How far do policies such as the labor plan or measures like disbanding professional associations, strengthen this social power?

[Answer] As individual freedom gains strength, so does that of the rest of the society. Organizations resulting from free individual decision are obviously more valuable to a free society than those arising from monopolies which restrict freedom.

[Question] When do you believe conditions will be right for political freedom? How is one supposed to understand the president's statement that there will be no opening?

[Answer] What the president has said is in keeping with what I have been saying, because there is a timetable for actions aimed at strengthening the entire Chilean institutional system. The country must gradually get used to political freedom without running the risk of sliding back to vices of the past.

[Question] It does not mean that progress toward democratic normalcy is deadlocked?

[Answer] Not at all. Haste could have serious consequences and stagnation does not allow us to try out institutions making the corrections necessary for each case in order to attain the democratic goal which the government and the nation have set for themselves.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL CONCLUDES REGIONAL TOUR

PY262126 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Vice Foreign Minister Col Fernando Arancibia returned very optimistic from his tour through Central America. During almost 3 weeks he visited Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama.

In Panama he presided over a meeting of Chilean ambassadors accredited to Central America and the Caribbean. Arancibia stated that this region is experiencing a very critical moment; therefore, his visit had a great political importance.

The under secretary stated that Chile can cooperate for the development of that region through various means. He stated that, on the one hand, military aspects to surpress the subversive activities are very important. On the other hand, we should cooperate for the development of those fields in which we have more experience such as fishing, forestry and other fields.

Regarding the meeting held with the ambassadors, Arancibia stated that they analyzed Chilean relations fully and that a general outline of our foreign policy with that region was presented to the ambassadors.

Arancibia stated that by contributing to the development of Central America in fields such as economy, culture and science, one also helps to supress subversion. He said that in addition to military activities it is necessary to develop the country in order to improve the socioeconomic condition of the masses which when they are bad, are a cultural medium of subversion.

NO GOVERNMENT COMMENT ON ALLEGED PAPAL PROPOSAL

PY251539 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Col Ernesto Videla, Foreign Ministry under secretary and head of the Chilean delegation to the mediations, stated that the Chilean Government will not make any statements regarding the alleged papal proposal published on Saturday in the Buenos Aires newspaper LA NACION.

He stated that there is a very clear agreement between the two parties and the holy father that the proposal will be kept secret and added that the Chilean authorities will continue to carry out the mediation process through the official channels [words indistinct]. Colonel Videla refused (?to give an opinion) on the Argentine report and pointed out that the Chilean position is very clear and that no commentaries will be made in this resepct.

'AGGRESSIVE' OIL SALES CAMPAIGN TO BE LAUNCHED

PA270020 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0422 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Quito, 26 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Last night Ecuador announced an "aggressive" campaign to sell its oil directly to governments and refineries.

Ecuador pumps an average of 207,000 barrels of crude oil per day from its oilfields in the northeastern jungles. Fifty percent of this amount is exported; the rest is for domestic consumption.

The current situation on the international oil market has created problems for Ecuador regarding the sale of its crude oil. According to official figures, at present Ecuador has more than 7 million barrels stored in the port of Balao and on Bonaire in the Caribbean.

Upon returning from a trip to Brazil, Jorge Pareja, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE), officially announced the guidelines of the campaign currently underway to permit the country to sell its excess oil "through long-term contracts."

In this regard, he said that negotiations had been "settled" with the Brazilian Government for the sale of Ecuadorean oil and that President Oswaldo Hurtado will sign the contract during an official visit to Brazil beginning 13 October.

According to the official, the agreement also provides for Brazil to give Ecuador "scientific aid, technical works and advice" in the exploration and exploitation of Ecuadorean gas and oil.

The CEPE official added that Hurtado will sign the corresponding document. During his October visit he will also contact representatives of the Brazilian Government as well as representatives of the private sector in Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

Regarding the sale of Ecuadorean crude, Pareja insisted that his country "has not found good market conditions" and that a number of circumstances have hindered the sale of its reserves at suitable prices.

Several high-ranking Ecuadorean officials recently admitted that in January the country sold its oil at $40 per barrel, while at present it sells it at an average of $32.50.

The CEPE leader stressed that Ecuador currently has long-term contracts for the sale of its crude oil with the United States, Uruguay, South Korea and Japan and that except for Brazil "there is no immediate prospect for new markets."

"Some spot sales are being made to reduce the oil storage glut in Bonaire," the official noted, also indicating that Colombia is interested in buying Ecuadorean crude oil beginning in October.

After admitting CEPE's difficulties in selling oil, Pareja explained that the current sales policy "prevents the passage (of oil) through the hands of intermediaries." He added that in September he will visit South Korea to negotiate new deliveries.

DETAILS OF AID PROGRAM FOR REGION GIVEN

PA270307 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Aug 81 pp 3, 17

[Text] The Salvadoran foreign minister, Dr Fidel Chavez Mena, yesterday announced an economic assistance program for Central America involving $20 billion. The program will begin in 1982.

He explained that at the Tegucigalpa meeting, the foreign ministers held broad discussionson cooperation within the framework of Central American economic integration.

Chavez Mena said that in view of the economic initiatives by countries such as Mexico, Venezuela, Canada and the United States, the meeting appointed a working committee which is to meet throughout the month of September with representatives of those governments to draft the corresponding documents. This will be followed by high-level political meetings to prepare the documents.

Of this $20 billion in aid, $5 billion will be used for the balance of payments and in social assistance programs. The remainder will be invested in the public and private economic development of all the nations of Central America as well as Panama. This aid will establish the bases for the economic and social stabilization of the entire area, Dr Fidel Chavez Mena noted.

The Salvadoran foreign minister explained that at the Tegucigalpa meeting, the foreign ministers and their representatives appealed to the international community to cooperate with the isthmian countries in their domestic and regional efforts to eliminate the obstacles hindering their development. They appealed for concerted and decisive action, taking into account the priorities established by each country, independent of the means to achieve them. This action should also reinforce the coordination and implementation of economic development among the nations of the area.

Finally, he said, the Tegucigalpa meeting called on the industrialized nations to improve the isthmian countries' access to their respective markets. The meeting also appealed to the international community in general to help promote the exchange of products under a stable price structure. It also asked the international community to apply the purpose and philosophy of the proposed charter of the basic products' common fund [convenio constitutivo del fondo comun de productos basicos] to the existing international agreements on basic products.

Dr Fidel Chavez Mena concluded by stating that the $20 billion assistance program for Central America and Panama will start in 1982 and will last until 1990.

EL SALVADOR

STRUCTURE, OPERATION OF FMLN EXPLAINED

PA262002 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] What is the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]? When we speak about our front, we are telling the world about one of the greatest achievements of our struggle, the process of creating our vanguard.

The FMLN represents the unity of five revolutionary organizations that have political and military structures and that are involved in a unification process aimed at forming a single vanguard. Our front is composed of five organizations: The Salvadoran Revolutionary Party, PRS; the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces, FPL; the National Resistance, RN; the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, PRTC; and the Communist Party of El Salvador.

These organizations still maintain their own structures, which guide the organizations along lines collectively decided on within the FMLN. The structural advances of the FMLN have resulted in a joint command that includes the five organizations, which have joint responsibilities. This structure permits the drafting of operational tactics and plans based on a common program.

This is the structural composition of the FMLN: The Unified Revolutionary Directorate, DRU, composed of 15 members, or 3--the ones with the highest responsibilities--from each of the 5 organizations; the Executive Committee, which acts as a collective general headquarters; and the support [auxiliar] organizations; which are the staff, the International Relations Committee and others.

The FMLN has direct relations with the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and these two organizations have jointly formed a Political and Diplomatic Committee that represents the forces struggling together to build a democratic and revolutionary government.

The emergence of the FMLN began on 10 October 1980. This process was concluded on 5 December of that year with the five revolutionary organizations of the country joining it.

Our front is the historic product of all the unity efforts that have been made in the past. We must mention in this regard the creation of a political and military coordination organization--the Political and Military Coordination Board--on 17 December 1979; the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses on 11 January 1980; the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc--which arose from mass organizations; the United Popular Action Front; the Nationalist Democratic Union; the Peoples Liberation Movement; and the 28 February Peoples Leagues. There was another expression of the unity spirit of the democratic forces with the creation of the FDR on 18 April 1980 and the formation of the DRU on 22 May 1980.

This is the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the vanguard of a people ready to win liberty.

BLASTS CAUSE NEW POWER OUTAGE IN CAPITAL

PA260426 Paris AFP in Spanish 0339 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Aug (AFP)--The rebels of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) tonight resumed their sabotage here of high-tension towers by detonating three bombs which left some sectors of the city in the dark. Total damage has not been estimated yet.

The explosions, two in the northern sector of the city and another in the western part of the capital, occurred a few hours after the government had announced the "total and permanent" reestablishment of electric service in 98 percent of national territory.

The explosions, which blew up towers and transformers, were heard for several kilometers in and around the Escalon district, a residential area in eastern San Salvador. Traffic was detoured because one of the towers toppled and was obstructing the roadway.

For the past 3 weeks the FMLN guerrillas have waged an intense campaign of sabotage against high-tension towers and powerlines. The eastern part of the country has been particularly hard hit. More than 2 million persons were left without electricity.

Repair work required the disbursement of some $80 million by the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission (CEL), which administers electric service, it has been learned unofficially.

ERP DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR SEVERAL MURDERS

PA270035 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] A man who claimed to speak for the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] said in a telephone call to this newspaper that the ERP is not responsible for the deaths of several people whose throats were slit. Their bodies were found in Santa Ana. The spokesman also said that the ERP emphatically disclaimed responsibility for the deaths of 34 persons found beheaded in Chalchuapa, Santa Ana Department. The same person blamed the "Maximiliano H. Martinez" death squad, the White Hand, the White Warriors Union and others for the crimes.

The unidentified informant said the ERP yesterday captured two members of these squads. After questioning the suspects, the ERP killed them in the San Jacinto district of San Salvador.

He said the two bodies would be found on that day, but he did not say where.

In recent days several headless bodies have been found in the west, especially in Santa Ana jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, the "Maximiliano H. Martinez" squad, which is said to be the most active, has telephoned several times and has said it is determined to put an end to crime in our country as well as to the terrorists who are trying to destroy the economy.

HONDURAS

NO OFFICIAL REPORT OF ALLEGED AIRSPACE VIOLATION

PA262248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Aug (AFP)--The acting foreign minister of Honduras, Angel Fortin, said today he does not know if a helicopter gunship of the Salvadoran Air Force violated Honduran airspace again in the border area between the two countries.

"As yet we have had no reports to that effect," Fortin said, disregarding reports circulated here on the alleged 18 August incursion of two Salvadoran aircraft. They were reportedly in pursuit of a plane used by relief groups that aid refugees in the border region.

In addition the acting foreign minister said his office has already received the Salvadoran Government's reply to his government's first note protesting the incursion of Salvadoran warplanes and troops in July.

In this regard, Sigfrido Munes, Salvadoran ambassador in Tegucigalpa, noted that his government "has acknowledged receipt of the Honduran protest." He added that an investigation of the case "is underway, but I cannot confirm that these violations occurred because we respect our neighbors. We want to have the best relations with Honduras."

PNH NOTES COMPLETE UNIFICATION FOR ELECTIONS

PA262234 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus, presidential candidate and president and general coordinator of the National Party of Honduras (PNH), yesterday announced the complete unification of the PNH.

The announcement was made immediately after he met with Saul Morel, leader of the Democratic Nationalist Forces [Fuerzas Nacionalistas Democraticas--FND], who had threatened to form a new political party if no agreement for FND participation in any future government run by the PNHcame out of this last meeting with Zuniga Augustinus.

Zuniga Augustinus said: "There had been a lack of dialogue because the persons involved in it are hard-working nationalists. However, the result of the meeting has been a complete agreement."

The presidential candidate added that "the FND can be sure that they will participate in the new government because the FND struggles in favor of the poor and neglected classes. Its goals are the same as those of the PNH platform."

In turn, and to seal the agreement publicly, Morel said the FND leadership met on 9 August to take the last step to come to an agreement with the PNH, and if that meeting had not had positive results they would have formed a new party.

Morel said the agreement had been reached and that from now on the FND will accompany the PNH candidate in his campaign tours throughout the country.

NICARAGUA

PCD LEADER FREED; GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS PROTEST

PA261941 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1715 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Managua, 26 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The military authorities in the city of Esteli, in the north, have released Felix Pedro Espinoza, leader of Nicaragua's Democratic Conservative Party [PCD], by order of the government junta.

Espinoza was arrested earlier this month, accused by peasants in Esteli of cattle rustling and destruction of fences in the days when the Somoza dynasty had not yet been overthrown.

Donald Lacayo, PCD delegate to the State Council, the government junta's colegislative body, mentioned the Espinoza case at the last State Council session. According to Lacayo, Espinoza is an alternate delegate to the State Council and therefore, enjoys immunity. For this reason, his arrest was deemed illegal.

Espinoza was released Tuesday evening amid protests from progovernment popular organizations which demand that the PCD leader be arrested again. It will be the responsibility of the State Council to investigate Espinoza's status and determine if a common court trial is in order.

ORTEGA DENIES JUNTA BUNGLING NATIONAL ECONOMY

PA261606 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan economic crisis should not be viewed as an isolated phenomenon. The historic and external causes influencing it should be pointed out, Commander Daniel Ortega said at the businessmen's meeting. Commander Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, today refuted those who blame the Sandinist front and the National Reconstruction Junta for the economic crisis affecting this country.

Commander Ortega responded to Enrique Dreyfus, chairman of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, who asserted that the country's economy is subsidized and not viable. Ortega and Dreyfus spoke before leaders of the International Employers Organization, OIE, who have come from Spain, Panama, Central America, Mexico, Venezuela, Belgium and Brazil to hold a meeting.

According to Dreyfus, even though the government's tax revenues have tripled, this year's budget deficit will be equivalent to at least 10 percent of the gross national product. The COSEP chairman added that this year's current account deficit will amount to almost $500 million, equivalent to 20 percent of the gross national product and 90 percent of Nicaragua's exports.

Commander Ortega affirmed that the Nicaraguan crisis should not be viewed as something isolated. The external factors causing the country's current difficulties should also be pointed out.

He mentioned the low prices the industrialized countries pay for Nicaragua's products and the prices of the products Nicaragua must import, which are constantly on the rise. Without mentioning it by name, the Sandinist leader referred to the United States in connection with its current efforts to destabilize Nicaragua's domestic situation through measures such as suspension of economic aid. He added that the emergency economic measures implemented in the United States also affect Nicaragua negatively.

History shows us that military aggressions follow economic aggressions, Ortega warned. To support his view, Commander Ortega said some neighboring countries, which he did not mention by name, have even had to resort to IMF financing in an effort to resolve their economic problems.

Ortega warned businessmen that Nicaragua's economic reactivation will be achieved over a long period and that the climate demanded by the private sector will be achieved to the extent that businessmen take risks and invest without thinking exclusively about security and facilities [words indistinct]. He also demanded that it be clearly understood that the (?numerous factors) causing the economic crisis here in Nicaragua [words indistinct] if the private sector does not understand Nicaragua's internal and external (?problems) in their entirety.

CASTRO, ROYO INVITED TO DEDICATION OF PLAZA

PA261931 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpts] President Aristides Royo, Fidel Castro and the relatives of Gen Omar Torrijos have been (?officially) invited to the dedication of the Nonaligned Movement-Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera Plaza which will be held on (?1 September). This information was provided by Victor Moreno, member of the preparatory commission for inauguration of the plaza and monument, which will bear the name of the recently deceased Panamanian chief of government, Gen Omar Torrijos.

According to the Panamanian Embassy, President Royo's presence at the inauguration cannot yet be confirmed. They don't doubt, however, that the relatives of the former Panamanian chief of government will attend, accompanied by a Panamanian National Guard delegation.

As for the invitation to Commander Fidel Castro, president of the nonaligned movement, no response has been received about his possible arrival (?1 September), when the plaza is to be dedicated. It is also the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, so it is expected that the movement's president will send a high-ranking delegation if he does not attend personally.

CHAMORRO BROTHERS CONVICTED OF SUBVERSION

PA261618 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 19 Aug 81 pp 1, 10

[Summary] Managua, 25 Aug (AFP)--A criminal court judge today pronounced sentences involving jail terms of as much as 20 years and confiscation of property against 30 persons tried for subversion.

Those sentenced include brothers Fernando, Vicente and Edmundo Chamorro Rappaccioli. The latter fled to Costa Rica several weeks ago, disclosing that he "belongs to an armed clandestine group that is fighting the Sandinist government."

According to the sentence, this group organized an internal front in southern Nicaragua early this year, but the front was dismantled by the government in July.

"Several of the defendants admitted that they were carrying out plans to stain the country with blood and destabilize it," the judge said.

ANGUILLA

WEBSTER IN LONDON FOR CONSTITUTION, AID TALKS

FL260106 Bridgetown CANA in English 2352 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Valley, Anguilla, 25 Aug (CANA)--An Anguilla Government delegation headed by Chief Minister and Minister of Tourism and Home Affairs Ronald Webster is on its way to London for constitutional and development aid talks. The team also includes the minister of social services, Victory Banks, the financial secretary, Franklin Connor, British commissioner on the island, Charles Godden, and the constitutional adviser to the Anguilla Government, William Herbert. Herbert is also constitutional adviser to the coalition government in St Kitts-Nevis.

In a radio broadcast to Anguillans on the eve of his departure, Webster said he was going to London to examine the present constitution, with a view [to] recommending amendments which would give the people of Anguilla a greater measure of internal self-rule. The development aid talks will be geared specifically towards improving Anguilla's tourist industry.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING DISCUSSES ISSUES OF DRUGS, HAITIANS

FL261840 Nassau TRIBUNE in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Gladstone Thurston Article]

[Text] Prime Minister Lynden Pindling has called for more cooperation between his government and the United States in wiping out the billion dollar drug trade and alleviating the migration of Haitians to the Bahamas and America.

Addressing a press conference in Treasure Cay, Abaco, the prime minister also continued his lobbying for the Bahamas to be included as a country which is exempted from the U.S. convention-tax act.

On Friday last, Mr Pindling at Treasure Cay declared officially open a $3 million airport which can accommodate big jets. He saw Abaco as being in a strategic and important position as far as the development of the northern Bahamas is concerned.

During the press conference Mr Pindling was asked whether he was looking to the U.S. Government to do anything to assist him in his development programs or, conversely, whether there is anything which the United States ought not to be doing.

"One of the things that we hope the U.S. Government might see fit to do would be to include the Bahamas as a country which is exempted from the convention-tax act," Mr Pindling said, "which will allow U.S. conventions to be held in the Bahamas without penalty to those American companies which hold those conventions."

Since the U.S. passed this law 3 years ago the Bahamas has lost an estimated $50 million in revenue, according to Director-General of Tourism Baltron Bethel.

Also, Mr Pindling continued, there would need to be some assistance given to the Bahamas in materials and technical support so that the Bahamas can more properly and efficiently stem and eliminate completely the drug trafficking which goes through the Bahamas en route to the United States.

"There are requirements which will be of assistance to us such as reconnaissance aircraft, fast patrol boats, sophisticated communication systems for ship-to-shore, shore-to-air, ship-to-air which could better enable us to do the job which we think we need to do," Mr Pindling said.

Although this assistance will benefit the Bahamas, since the Bahamas is the last port of call before the drugs enter the United States, it will also be of benefit to the United States.

"It is also important for us to do something about this as well because of the great damage it is causing to the human resources of the Bahamas and it is setting back the economic development process of the Bahamas and is ruining the social infrastructure of the Bahamas," Mr Pindling said.

Mr Pindling said he would have no hesitation whatsoever in telling any American boatman or yachtsman to continue with any plan for cruising the waters of the Bahamas despite the drug trafficking.

"I think there is no doubt that he will enjoy the full hospitality of the Bahamas," Mr Pindling said. "There is a possibility that he might run into either some of his own countrymen who are breaking the laws of the Bahamas, or he may run into some of my countrymen who are breaking the laws of the Bahamas with the full aid and assistance of his countrymen, but you are not to be upset with us if we attempt to bring your countrymen and our countrymen to justice."

He noted that there have been cases which have been reported in the press recently which are largely law enforcement cases where the Bahamian police and Defence Force agencies were endeavoring to enforce the law.

"But it is our objective to keep the land and water areas of the Bahamas safe for Bahamians and non-Bahamians alike and whatever is happening ought not to deter non-Bahamians alike and whatever is happening ought not to deter non-Bahamians from enjoying our waters," Mr Pindling said.

The prime minister was asked to comment on the Reagan administration's policy towards the Haitian refugees.

Mr Pindling said he saw the report about what purports to be a policy statement by the Reagan administration relating to the Haitian refugees.

"I think it would not stem the flow of Haitian refugees to the Bahamas or the United States," Mr Pindling said. "What would stem the flow would be some economic program in Haiti that might offer some kind of hope to these thousands of people who risk their lives almost every day in small open sailing and sometimes motor boats to leave their shores and come to the Bahamas or the United States."

But Mr Pindling said he was not sure whether that would stm the flow either as it would require such massive resources. The Haitians, he said, would need to see something happening in their country which would make it unnecessary for them to take that kind of a chance.

In a way, Mr Pending said, he was happy that Florida is experiencing the influx of Haitian refugees "because when we spoke of this before and had to take determined action we were sometimes looked at as evil men. Now of course, that problem has landed on the doorsteps and in the living rooms of the Floridians. They realize that we were not unreasonable and evil men at all and their solution is no better than ours.

"I think this will require some joint action that might involve discussions between governments of the United States, Haiti and ourselves to see what approach might be taken to ameliorate the whole situation. It is a very sad case of human misery."

Abaco is in a strategic and important position as far as the development of the northern Bahamas is concerned, Mr Pindling said. Andros is similarly located and is the key to the economic development of the western Bahamas. Exuma, he said, is the key island as far as the development of the southern Bahamas goes.

"The development strategy therefore would be to promote and encourage economic development in Abaco, Andros, Exuma and other islands to the south of Exuma, having regard to the peculiar geographic features of each," he said.

The economic development of Abaco, he said, will at this stage revolve around its tourist, agriculture and fisheries potential. In due course of time, as those three come into focus, there would be considerable spin-offs from each.

BARBADOS

COOPERATION PLEDGED WITH LESOTHO ON ENVOY'S ARRIVAL

FL251920 Bridgetown CANA in English 1830 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 Aug (CANA)--Barbados and the African state of Lesotho today pledged to work together to improve living conditions in their respective countries and to strive for world peace. Expressions of commitment came from Barbados Governor-General Sir Deighton Ward and Lesotho's new nonresident high commissioner to this country, Mothusi Mashologu. The visiting diplomat presented his credential to the governor-general this morning.

"We sincerely believe that through cooperation the smaller nations of the world will make a significant contribution towards the attainment of freedom, justice and peace in the world," Mashologu told the Barbados head of state. Sir Deighton, in reply, said he hoped that through their closer ties the two developing countries "can make an important contribution towards the achievement of a better standard of living for their own peoples and to the development of all the countries of the developing world as a whole."

The African diplomat, who is based in Canada, has been paying courtesy calls on government officials since arriving last week. He returns to Canada on Friday.

GRENADA

MILITARY PARADES TO PRECEDE WEEKEND MANEUVERS

FL252314 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Militia will be holding a series of military parades and emulation ceremonies in St Andrews, St Patricks and St Georges tomorrow. In St Andrews, the parade will take place at (Seemonds) Pavillion in the park; in St Patricks at the (Four Poster); and the one in St Georges will be held at the (Corantine) playing field. All marches will begir t 4 p.m. and in St Georges the march will begin at the (Esplanade).

A source from the national mobilization committee of the militia says that the parades are part of the buildup toward this weekend's national maneuvers to take place on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

BISHOP URGES ALL CITIZENS TO JOIN MILITIA

FL251549 Bridgetown CANA in English 1451 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 25 Aug (CANA)--Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has reemphasized the need for all Grenadians to immediately join the militia--a volunteer force here--in order to help defend the island. Bishop was addressing a rally Sunday night when he repeated earlier claims that the U.S. military was preparing to invade Grenada and oust the leftwing government here.

The prime minister said joining the militia was important, since it meant that at a moment's notice the citizens of a country can be armed and ready to fight. He said it was the duty and responsibility of all Grenadians to learn to use weapons and to be involved in the militia.

"This country is ours," Bishop said, "this land is ours, these resources are ours, we are the ones who are building this country and building the revolution and, therefore, we have the first duty of protecting, safeguarding and defending this revolution."

The prime minister asked Grenadians to remember that mercenaries and invading soldiers do not make any distinction between man and woman, child and elderly or even, necessarily, between rich and poor. When the mercenaries come, he said, whatever is in their path is shot down.

WORKERS STAND READY TO DEFEND REVOLUTION

FL252327 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Workers in different sectors of the economy today issued statements condemning the United States' military aggression against Grenada and its plans to invade this country. Among those issuing statements today are the workers of the Ministry of Health, Aedes aegypti mosquito eradication teams, employees at the (B. Gallant) factory, the Queens Park concrete manufacturers, as well as the workers at (Seaver and Warlett).

In the statements the workers outlined the benefits which have been brought to this country since the revolution, pointing out that any attempt to turn back the revolution will be a threat to the livelihood and the future of their [as heard] program. In this connection, the workers pledge to do everything to defend Grenada against external aggression.

HAITI

COURT SENTENCES 22 FOR CRIMES AGAINST STATE

FL262213 Bridgetown CANA in English 2143 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Port au Prince, Haiti, 26 Aug (CANA-REUTER)--A Haitian court has sentenced 22 people to 15 years imprisonment with hard labor for crimes against the state, including incitement to revolt. Four others were jailed for 1 year at the end of the trial yesterday.

The leader of the group, who was given (?15) years, was named as Sylvio Claude, head of the opposition Christian Democrat Party.

JAMAICA

POLL SHOWS SUPPORT FOR LABOR PARTY DECLINING

FL252009 Bridgetown CANA in English 1955 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 25 Aug (CANA)--Support for the ruling Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) declined by 19 percent between January and July, according to the findings of an opinion poll published here. The poll was done for the GLEANER publications by scientist Dr Carl Stone and was printed by the STAR newspaper.

According to Dr Stone, 51 percent of the people he interviewed in July could identify JLP policies which they liked and supported, but this compared with his findings in January when 70 percent of the voters were satisfied with the policies of the Edward Seaga administration.

"The sharp difference between the two poll results separated by 6 months is in itself an index of the decline in support for the JLP which has taken place over the January to July period," Dr Stone said.

The Jamaica Labor Party won a landslide election victory here last October, gaining 57 percent of the votes and taking 51 of the 60 seats in the House of Representatives.

ST KITTS-NEVIS

OPPOSITION DENIES ROLE IN ALLEGED COUP PLANS

FL270037 Bridgetown CANA in English 2325 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Basseterre, St Kitts, 26 Aug (CANA)--The official opposition here has issued a statement denying involvement in any plot against the St Kitts-Nevis Government.

The statement, signed by opposition leader Lee Moore, his other parliamentary colleagues and senior members of the St Kitts Labor Party, followed this week's government's allegation that the opposition was linked to a plot by foreign mercenaries to topple the coalition administration.

In their statement the opposition Labor Party members declared that they "are not and have not been engaged in any plot to remove the government...by force or by any unlawful means."

The Labor Party in its statement demanded "that the government make public any specific information which it has concerning us or any of us".

The opposition party made it clear however that it reserves "the right to use all lawful means within our power to advocate, as vigorously as possible, a change of policy or a change of government and we refuse to surrender any of our constitutional rights to criticize or attack the government."

The statement added: "We denounce the use of violence or force of arms in the political process to establish or change governments. We believe in a government of the people in free and fair elections at regular intervals."

The statement added that none of its signataries had ever "met or held discussions with any 'mercenary' from Atlanta, Georgia, or from anywhere else."

ARGENTINA

RADICAL LEADERS MEET WITH INTERIOR MINISTER

PY270018 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 1

[By Andres M. Wolberg-Stok]

[Text] Political parties are again recognized by the government as from yesterday, Radical leaders said last night after a three-and-a-half-hour meeting at Government House with Interior Minister Horacio Liendo, in what was the first major meeting between politicians and government officials since President Roberto Viola took office in March this year.

Saying theirs had been an "open dialogue," the Radical leaders also disclosed that Liendo had told them provisional measures would be taken to partly lift the ban on political activities.

Carlos Contin, vice-president of the Radical Party, said Liendo had told his guests that the remaining parties in the multiparty grouping, propitiated by the Radicals, would also be invited to similar meetings.

Liendo also told the Radicals that the political parties statute would be ready before the end of the first semester of next year.

Among the requests made to the government by the Radical leaders yesterday were: elections to be held by 1984, the setting up of a political schdule with "fixed and absolutely determined datelines," and the lifting of the state of seige.

Contin denied reports of a dispute between Radicals and Peronists, stemming from the former's acceptance of the official invitation to "dialogue."

Ricardo Balbin, head of the Radical Party, did not attend last night's meeting, and news agency reports said he was recovering satisfactorily from a bout of pneumonia.

COLOMBIA

LEMOS COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF CARIBBEAN TOUR

FL261021 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0453 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, Colombia, 25 Aug (NOTIMEX)--Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds has stated that the governments of Caribbean countries would like to see the Andean Group and the Caribbean Economic Community establish processes of common integration. Lemos Simmonds announced that during his tour, which is part of Colombia's policy of opening toward the Caribbean, he had finalized bilateral agreements with each of the nations on technical and scientific assistance as well as on the export of agricultural products and manufactured goods.

During talks held with government leaders in Dominica, St Lucia, Barbados, Guyana and Curacao, Foreign Minister Lemos discussed the integration of the Andean Pact Group and the Caribbean Economic Community. Lemos Simmonds also offered the services of the new drydocks of the Colombian Navy in Cartagena to those countries' fishing fleets.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE BUYING OIL FROM VENEZUELA

PA262324 Paris AFP in Spanish 2331 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 24 Aug (AFP)--It was officially reported here that today Colombia announced that it will continue buying oil from Venezuela in order to meet the local demand.

Jose Fernando Isaza Delgado, president of the state-owned Colombian Petroleum Enterprise, said that the country will continue to import 25,000 barrels per day from Venezuela and that it is possible that the amount will increase.

He disclosed that he talked with Venezuelan Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti and they agreed that the supply be continued.

He recalled that Venezuela had threatened to suspend its sales to Colombia if Colombia signed contracts with other countries, but he added that after talks held in Caracas, the ministers agreed to extend the agreements signed between the two states.

Isaza Delgado noted: "If Venezuela does not increase its sales to Colombia, new negotiations with Mexico and Iran will be initiated."

CUBA

NEW CHIEF SOVIET ADVISER ATTENDS FAR CEREMONY

FL261458 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] The vanguard chiefs and officials of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] for the 1980-81 instruction year received their vanguard insignia during a solemn ceremony held at the tomb of Gen Antonio Maceo in El Cacahual.

Presiding at the ceremony were Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, an alternate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate; Div Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, a member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Western Army; Col Gen Vladimir Konchits, chief [Soviet] military adviser of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [MINFAR]; and other MINFAR chiefs and officials.

GUYANA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TALKS WITH SURINAME, BRAZIL

FL262113 Bridgetown CANA in English 2055 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, 26 Aug (CANA)--Guyana and Suriname are to resume talks aimed at resolving their border dispute, the Guyana foreign minister, Pashleigh Jackson, has said.

Addressing the fourth biennial congress of Guyana's ruling People's National Congress (PNC), Mr Jackson said the two sides planned to discuss "all aspects" of the problem.

Mr Jackson told delegates to the week-long congress: "With regard to the common border, it has been agreed that official discussion should take place on all aspects..."

Regarding the hydro-electric project planned for Kabalebo, the minister said it was one Guyana backed "for our policy is to assist other developing countries in their development tasks for their own advancement and for mutual benefits."

He said some unforeseen differences had prevented the two sides from reaching a formal agreement on the Kabalebo project. However, the process of discussion had not been abandoned, and with goodwill on both sides an amicable arrangement could be made, he said.

Mr Jackson told the congress that over the last 3 years the PNC and the Guyana Government had made strenuous efforts to get rid of the areas of friction between the two countries and to expand their cooperation. He said Suriname and Guyana were discussing the possibility of building a bridge across their border.

The minister also spoke of relations with Brazil and said that country's foreign minister is coming to Guyana for an official visit, at a time to be fixed. He said the visit will strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

Mr Jackson said there is expanding trade between the two countries "and our experts and Brazilian experts are increasing exchanges of information and experiences." He said agreements have been signed for the construction of a border bridge across the Takutu River, for the establishment of a free port facility in Georgetown, and discussions are underway for the construction of a road from Lethem to Georgetown.

MEXICO

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH SOUTH KOREAN POLITICAL LEADER

SK270255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)--Secretary-General Kwon Chong-tal of Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party, now on a Mexican visit, Wednesday paid a call on Mexican President J se Lopez Portillo to discuss the promotion of political and economic cooperation between the two countries.

During a half-hour meeting at the presidential mansion, the Mexican president promised to take immediate measures to station a resident Mexican ambassador in Seoul in response to Kwon's request.

Kwon also called on the president to expand bilateral trade, and explained Seoul's repeated proposals for an inter-Korean leaders' meeting to solve the Korean problems.

Portillo remarked that Korea and Mexico share many political institutions, such as a single-term Presidency.

Later in the day, Kwon met with Javier Garcia Paniagua, president of Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, and agreed to promote an exchange of visits between the two ruling parties.

GOVERNMENT FAILS TO REACH SWEDISH OIL AGREEMENT

FL252148 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2113 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Stockholm, 25 Aug (NOTIMEX)--The Swedish State Petroleum Company (SP) and the organization of Cooperatives (MK) have ratified the contract with Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) although oil prices and deliveries have not been decided upon.

A joint communique from the Swedish companies states that the contract remains in effect although there will be no deliveries in the near future.

According to the Swedish companies, a very high portion of the annual 2.5 million tons of oil that PEMEX sells Sweden is heavy crude with high (?refining) costs.

The communique notes that in the course of the talks, held in an atmosphere of great cordiality, the Swedish companies tried to obtain a lower price for better quality oil.

Failing to reach an agreement, the Swedish and Mexican parties decided to continue negotiations to determine new prices and dates of deliveries.

PANAMA

NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER STRESSES SUPPORT FOR ROYO

PA270400 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 Aug 81 pp 1-A, 8-A

[By Franklin Bosquez d'Giovanni]

[Excerpt] Rio Hato--Col Florencio Florez, commander in chief of the National Guard, has said that even if the military has "retreated" he must keep in touch with the people's problems.

In an exclusive statement to MATUTINO yesterday at the end of the activities marking the 11th anniversary of the recovery of the Rio Hato military base--recently renamed for Div General Omar Torrijos Herrera--Colonel Florez said that "we are working as usual."

"We have followed and will continue to follow General Torrijos' line. The National Guard supports the present government and its head, President Aristides Royo," the military officer said.

Regarding his probable promotion to brigadier general, Florez said that right now it is "very premature" to speak of increases in rank or promotions.

When asked why an officer of his rank has no bodyguards, Florez, who was having lunch at the base's main outdoor facility with a group of newsmen, said, "you gentlemen and all those wishing to talk with me, are my bodyguards."

PARTY OFFICIAL CHARGES FBI IN TORRIJOS' DEATH

PA211308 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Aug 81 p 1

[By Emerson Moreno]

[Excerpt] Representative Dimas Ali Nunez has planted a seed of mistrust as to what might have caused the plane accident in which Gen Torrijos was killed.

Speaking for the People's Party, which he said is connected to the revolutionary process, Ali Nunez divulged the suspicion that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the FBI, was involved in the accident.

In an attack against U.S. imperialism and the local oligarchy, Nunez blamed the United States for all problems in the region and accused it of preparing invasions of Nicaragua, El Salvador and Grenada.

PERU

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR'S ALLEGED CIA LINKS DENIED

PY261215 Paris AFP in Spanish 1731 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 25 Aug (AFP)--The U.S. ambassador to Peru, Edwin Corr, today denied accusations according to which his designated successor in this country, Frank Ortiz, is a member of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Last Sunday President Fernando Belaunde also refuted the accusation that had been made against Ortiz, recalling that: I have known him since he served in the U.S. Embassy. Belaunde regretted Corr's departure.

URUGUAY

ARMY TROOPS TO REMAIN IN SINAI UNTIL 1985

PY251656 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1710 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Aug (TELAM)--The Uruguayan troops who will join the multinational peace force will remain stationed in the Sinai until 1985 and will be commanded by two generals who will be rotated annually, according to what high military sources said today.

Spokesmen today stated to the local press that although 800 troops had been recruited, only 600 will go to the Sinai; and the unit would be relieved every 4 months, in accordance with the norms observed in international matters.

It was also learned who would be the commanders of the Urůguayan contingent for the first year: Gen Hugo Medina, the current chief of the army general staff; and Gen Jorge Borad, the president of the National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration (ANCAP).

In the next few days, Medina will travel to the United States, Egypt and Israel in order to coordinate the effective Uruguayan participation in the Sinai peace force with those countries, who are the signatories and guarantor of the Camp David accord.

Yesterday the National Security Council (COSENA)--the presidential advisory organ, made up of the junta of commanders in chief of the armed forces--recommended to the government to issue instructions on this topic to the competent organizations.